

can on either ticket will receive one million and one fourth votes; none of which will ever be cast for Blaine."

Traynor says the reason for this is Blaine's partiality to the Catholics in making appointments, and because he attended high mass in the capital over the body of Senator Barbour.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—The day was murky, the muddy waters of the Mississippi boomed sullenly along, and everybody was in savage humor.

It was felt that there was great need of unusual power in the prayer opening the convention, to assist in preventing scenes of unusual bitterness and strife. Long before the hour arrived for the opening of the convention speculators and delegates began to gather in the hall until nearly noon, however, the leaders of the factions were conspicuous by their absence.

The first excitement and applause were caused by the arrival of Governor McKinley, followed shortly after by Depew who also met a flattering reception.

The opening of the convention found the presidential contest still a problem to be solved. The leaders of the two great factions had exhausted every resource of strategy and diplomacy, but the toll and vigil, unceasing conferences, and sleepless nights had been unable to bring either man within less than fifty votes of the haven of his hopes. The indications are that the first formal ballot will not be taken before tomorrow or next day. Some even predicted that the decisive contest will be postponed till Friday. In spite of the stress and strain it was favorably noted that the managers of both candidates were apparently doing all they could to allay the bitterness engendered. Apparently, each felt this necessary, to avoid the necessity of taking a compromise candidate.

Just before the convention assembled, however, a cloud appeared. The confident prediction of the Blaine men that the selection of Fassett as temporary chairman meant Blaine's success has led the Harrison people to consider the advisability of making the contest. Senator Cullom stated this morning that he did not desire to be drawn into the contest, and so it became necessary for the Harrison managers to look for another candidate. If Fassett's selection was contested. General Horace Porter was most discussed. The Harrison people, however, declined to announce their intentions. Up to the very opening of the convention it seemed probable that no definite line of action would be agreed on.

Chairman Clarkson was trim and sprightly and seated modestly in the delegates' chair on the platform chatting apparently in excellent spirits. Following Depew, came Hiscock, Miller and Platt, who took their places with the other New Yorkers.

Following the New York delegation came the men from Illinois, amidst clamor of cheers. Prominent among them were Abraham Lincoln's computer, presentment and Senator Cullom, and whispers of "Dark Horse" were heard. The white and gold banner of California was brought to the right of the speaker's chair. The division as to presidential preferences deprived their entrance of the furor that marked it in the former

convention. Ingalls entered at noon amid hearty cheers, followed by John C. New, who was likewise applauded. The Harrison managers did not abate the vigilance they continue to maintain.

After prayer and reading the call for the convention by DeYoung of California, Chairman Clarkson announced that the national committee had recommended Fassett for temporary chairman, and he was elected by acclamation, the Harrison men not opposing. Great cheering and a storm of applause greeted him as he stepped forward.

Fassett in his speech accepting the nomination thanked the convention for the honor conferred and asked the generous forbearance and co-operation of the convention. He said it was eminently fitting that the Republican convention should be held in a temple erected for the display of the products of protection to the American industry. (Great applause). Continuing he said, "We are met to exercise one of the highest privileges of our citizenship as the trustees of seven millions of voting Republicans from every State and Territory in the Union. It becomes our duty to formulate for inspection of the people the beliefs and purposes of our party, relative to the living political questions of national importance and chose that man for leader, under whose guidance we fall we shall be most sure of establishing that belief in the form of laws. We are not here as warring factions struggling to win currency under a favorite, but as co-members of one great party, looking to select from the shining row of our honored great men that type of statesman which shall be regarded as the soundest and most complete embodiment of the cardinal doctrines of our party. We are all eager for success. We have to make the necessary preliminary arrangements and propose to make them in the right spirit. If ever there was a time when it is proper for Republicans to differ it is precisely on such occasions as this, when they meet together for the express purpose of reaching an ultimate unity through the clash and contest of present differences.

In the wide reaching, delicate business of agreeing upon standard bearers for the great party, there is abundant opportunity for honest men to hold and express honest differences of opinions, and the more determined the contest, the more complete the final unanimity. The air is always sweeter and purer after a storm. Our differences should end and will end at the convention doors. The eyes of all Republicans and all our adversaries everywhere are intently fixed on this convention. The responsibility is enormous, but you will meet it wisely. The Republican party never yet made a mistake in the choice of candidate, and will not make a mistake here. The history of our party since 1856 is the history of our country. Count over our chosen heroes whom we are teaching our children to love, and you shall name the Republicans Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Logan, Harrison, Blaine, (tremendous cheers). These are a few of our jewels, and we may proudly turn to our Democratic friends with the de-

flant challenge, "Match them." The speaker then rapidly ran over the conspicuous acts in the record of the Republican party, including the suppression of the rebellion, protection to American labor and industries, and reciprocity. The results achieved were a national earth paying tribute to the sagacity of our legislation and diplomacy in millions on millions of increased purchases, and England even is driven to the significant confession that free trade has proven a disappointment.

The speaker proceeded to touch on the improvement of rivers and harbors; the building of the navy; the maintenance of peace at home and respect abroad; in everything compelling the Democrats to admit that they are wrong and the Republicans right. They about exhausted the year of the Fifty-first Congress in vain assaults on three items in the tariff bill. At this rate they would have to be trusted for about eight hundred years in power before we could see tariff reform on the line agreed upon by our conflicting democratic friends.

Continuing, the speaker dwelt at length upon the disfranchisement in the South, and declared that the Republican party would see justice done the negro.

The speech was received with great applause in which the Harrison delegates joined.

THE CRITIC CRITICIZED.

OUR readers will remember that a few days ago we replied to an alleged criticism, by the "Liberal" organ, of the first volume of the History of Utah. The author of the History has now taken up his own defense and in the following forcible but courteous sentences dissects and cuts to pieces the prejudiced utterances of the Tribune editor:

"Editor Tribune:

"Dear Sir—Permit me to express to you my sincere thanks for the extended notice given in Sunday's issue of your paper to the first volume of my 'History of Utah,' submitted to you for review. For the compliments paid the author from a literary point of view, and the commendation passed upon the book as a product of the printer's art, I gratefully acknowledge your courtesy and generosity. Here I fail would stop, did not duty, or what I conceive to be such, urge me on to point out some things in the editorial article criticising my work which I do not deem fair, and which I believe your own sense of justice will not approve when you have thought more carefully upon the subject.

"Passing by the statement made by you to the effect that in my preliminary story of Joseph Smith I have idealized him and 'made him walk the earth a second Christ'—which statement I think you will find is very difficult to prove by anything that the book contains, either in original or quoted matter—I come at once to the episode of the Mormon Battalion, with which you find so much fault. You virtually charge me with perverting history, because, in a paragraph which you isolate from its context and quote in your article, I have endeavored to portray the thoughts and feelings of the Mormon people encamped upon the